The foreign papers received by the late arrival contain the following interesting documents, having an important bearing upon the great European ques-

tion and the impending war : Reply of the Emperor of Russia to the Deputation from the Society of Friends.

The Emperor, after listening with kind attention to the address, said he wished to offer some explanation of his views as to the causes of the present unhappy differences. His observations in the course of the conversation were nearly as follows :

"We received the blessings of Christianity from the

Greek Empire; and this has established and maintained ever since a link of connexion, both moral and religious, between Russia and that Power. The ties that have thus united the two countries have subsisted for nine hundred years, and were not severed by the conquest of Russia by the Tartars; and when, at a later period, our country succeeded in shaking off that yoke, and the Greek Empire, in its turn, fell under the sway of the Turks, we still continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of our coenough to resist the Turks, and to dictate the terms of peace, we paid particular attention to the well-being of the Greek Church, and procured the insertion in successive treaties of the most important articles in her favor. I have myself acted as my predecessors had done, and the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, was as explicit as the former ones in this respect. Turkey, on her part, recognised this right of religious interference, and fulfilled her engagements until within the last year or two, when, for the first time, she gave me reason to complain. I will not now advert to the parties who were her principal instiga-tors on that occasion. Suffice it to say that it became my duty to interfere, and to claim from Turkey the fulpressing but friendly, and I have every reason to believe that masters would soon have been settled if Turkey had a induced by other parties to believe that I had ulterior objects in view; that I was aiming at conquest, aggrandizement, and the ruin of Turkey. I have solemnly disclaimed, and do now as solemnly disclaim, every such motive. . . . I do not desire war; I abhor it as sin-oerely as you do; and am ready to forget the past, if only the opportunity be afforded me. I have great esteem for your country, and a sincere affection for your Queen, whom I admire, not only as a sovereign, but as a spirit. I felt it my duty to call her attention to future langers, which I considered sooner or later likely to arise in the East, in consequence of the existing state of things. What on my part was prudent foresight has been unfairly construed in your country into a designing policy and an ambitious desire of conquest. This has deeply wounded my feelings and afflicted my heart. Personal insults and invectives I regard with indifference. It is beneath my dignity to notice them, and I am ready to forgive all that is personal to me, and to hold out my hands to my enemies in the true Christian spirit. I cannot understand what cause of complaint your nation has against Russia. I am anxious to avoid war by all possible means. I will not attack, and shall only act in self-defence. I cannot be indifferent to what concerns the honor of my country. I have a duty to perform as a sovereign. As a Christian, I am ready to comply with the precepts of religion. On the present occasion my great duty is to attend to the interests and honor of my country.'

The deputation then remarked that as their mission was not of a political character, but intended simply to convey to the Emperor the sentiments of their own society as a religious body, they did not feel it to be their place to enter into any of the questions involved in the out to it on the Danube, in order that I might not be present dispute; but, with the Emperor's permission, driven by force out of the purely defensive system that I they would be glad to call his attention specially to a few points:

They said that they and many others in their own country had incurred the disfavor of the supporters of the present military system by advocating the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. They also re-marked that, seeing that while Mahomedanism avowedly doctrines, Christianity is emphatically a religion of peace, there appeared (with reference to the dispute) a peculiar in a Christian Emperor's exercising forbearance and forgiveness. And they added that, in the event the event could not certainly have appeared to them unof a European war, among the thousands who would be expected. I had declared that I would remain on the deits victims those who were the principal causes of it would probably not be the greatest sufferers, but that the heaviest calamities would fall on innocent men with their wives and children.

The Emperor, before quitting the apartment, informed the deputation that the Empress was desirous of seeing them. They were accordingly at once introduced to her and to the Grand Duchess Olga, with whom they had an agrecable interview.

JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham. ROBERT CHARLETON, of Bristol, HENRY PEASE, of Darlington.

LONDON, 25TH OF 2D MONTH, 1854. The Emperor's Reply. His Majesty the Emperor has received the address presented to him by the deputation of the Society of Friends with lively satisfaction, as the expression of the sentiments in entire conformity with those which animate himself. His Majesty, like them, abhors war, and sincerely desires the maintenance of peace. In order to arrive at it he is willing to forget personal insults and indignities, to extend the hand to his enemies, and to make every concession compatible with honor. His Majesty will not attack; he will only defend himself, and will always be disposed to listen to proffers of peace. The Emperor keenly regrets the present state of things, and throws far from him the responsibility. He has constantly desired to live in a good and cordial understanding with England; he has a sincere affection for the Queen, whom he esteems as a sovereign, a woman, a wife, and a mother; and he has given her unequivocal proofs of his confidence and regard. His Majesty repudiates all ambitious ideas of conquest or of unjust interference with the affairs of Turkey: he asks only what he has the right to claim in virtue of explicit treaties concluded by his predecessors and by himself. The tie which binds Russia to her co-religionists in the East dates back nine hundred years. It was from the ancient Greek Empire that christianity came to her, and since that time a constant community of religious interests was maintained between Russia and the Byzantine Empire until its fall. Having at length shaken off the Tartar yoke, Russia has, since that period, constantly applied herself to the work of ameliorating the lot of her co-religionists; she has labored too with success. It would be impossible for her to deny her religious sympathies to them, and to abandon a legitimate influence acquired at the price of her blood. But the Emperor desires nothing beyond that. He has no enmity to the Turks, and he would be happy to see England render greater justice to the motive which has good friend. guided his actions. He does not think that he has ever given her the least cause of complaint, and he appeals for this to the testimony of all the English establithis country, who will not besitate, his Majesty is convinced, to declare that they have always had reason to feel gratified with the reception accorded to them in Rus-NESSELRODE.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 1, (13,) 1854.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"St. Petersbugh, Sth (21st) February, 1854. "We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the

Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We entertained even the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish Government of its misconceptions engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, veiling intentions of aggrandizement. Vain, however, have been our expectations so far.

The English and French Governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets off by my conscience.

Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without pre-Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks, and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers.

" Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, compatting for the

"But Russia will not betray her holy calling, and, if with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not still the same Russian nation of whose ex-

ploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness? 'May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds! tance to designs which their judgment condemned, and

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE LET-TER OF THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, JAN. 28, (FEB. 9,) 1854. "Street I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by repeating, since they are my own, the expressions by which your letter concludes: 'Our relations should be sincerely friendly and repose on the same intentions maintenance of order, love of peace, respect of treaties, and reciprocal good feelings.' In accepting, says the letter, this programme, such as I had myself traced out, you affirm that you have remained faithful to it. I dare believe it, and my conscience tells me that I have not departed from it; for in the affair which divides us, and the origin of which did not come from me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France. I have avoided with the greatest care to interfere on this ground with the interests of the religion which your Majesty professes; I have made for the maintenance of peace every concession which my honor rendered possible, and in claiming for my coreligionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which had been long since acquired to them at the price of Russian blood, I demanded nothing but what was secured by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the differences which hold Europe in suspense would have been long since arreligionists there; and when Russia became powerful ranged. A fatal influence came and thwarted it. In provoking gratuitous suspicions, in raising the fanaticism of the Turks, in misleading their Government as to my intentions and the real meaning of my demands, it has caused the question to assume such exaggerated proportions that war has arisen out of it.

"Your Majesty will permit me not to enter too much into detail on the train of circumstances set forth in your letter in your particular point of view. Several of my acts—not, in my opinion, properly appreciated, and more than one fact perverted—would, in order to their being re-established, necessitate such, at least as I conceive, long developments which are scarcely proper to enter into the correspondence of one sovereign with another. It is filment of her engagements. My representations were thus that your Majesty attributes to the occupation of the principalities the wrong of having suddenly removed the question from the domain of discussion into that of But you lose sight of the fact that this occupation. still purely eventual, was anticipated, and in a great measure caused, by a very serious anterior fact, that of the appearance of the combined fleets in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles; besides which, when England still hesitated to assume a comminatory attitude against Russia, your Majesty had some time before sent your fleet to Salamis. This demonstration certainly evinced little confidence in me. It was calculated to encourage lady, a wife, and a mother. I have placed full confidence in her, and have acted towards her in a frank and friendly tions, by showing them that France and England were ready to support their cause in any event. It is also thus that your Majesty attributes to the explanatory commentaries of my Cabinet on the note of Vienna the impossibility of France and England recommending the adoption of it to the Porte. But your Majesty may remember that our comments followed and did not precede the pure and simple non-acceptance of the note; and I think that the Powers, if they seriously wished for peace, were bound to unanimously claim that pure and simple adoption, instead of permitting the Porte to modify what we had adopted without any change. Besides, if our comments had given rise to any difficulties, I offered at Olmutz a solution which appeared satisfactory to Austria and Prussia. Unfortunately, in the interval a part of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under pretence of there protecting the lives and properties of French and English subjects, and, in order to cause the whole of them. They go to protect the Ottoman territory against the en-English subjects, and, in order to cause the whole of them to enter without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that war should be declared against us by the Ottoman Government. My opinion is, that if France and England had, like me, wished for peace, they ought at any price to have prevented that declaration of war, or, when war was once declared, to at least cause it to remain within the narrow limits which I desired to trace wished to follow. But from the moment when the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to take one of our frontier posts, (even before the time fixed for the opening of hostilities,) to blockade Akhaltsykh, and to ravage the province of Armenia; from the moment that the Turkish fleet was left free to carry troops, arms, and ammunition on our coasts, could it be reasonably hoped that we should patiently await the result of such an atjustifies the employment of the sword in propagating its tempt? Was it not to be supposed that we should do every thing to prevent it? "The affair of Sinope followed; it was the forced con-

sequence of the attitude adopted by the two Powers, and fensive, but before the explosion of the war, so long as my honor and my interest would allow me, and so long as it should remain within certain bounds. Has every thing been done that could have been done to prevent those bounds being passed? If the character of spectator, or even that of mediator, did not suffice for your Maesty, and if you wished to make yourself the armed auxiliary of my enemies, then, sire, it would have been more loyal and more dignified of you frankly to inform me of The deputation were subsequently informed, through Baron Nicolay, that the Emperor desired to transmit to the Society of Friends a written reply to their address, which was accordingly forwarded to them previous to was done to prevent? If the roar of the cannon of Sitheir departure from St. Petersburgh. A copy of that nope has painfully re-echoed in the hearts of all those document is subjoined.

Note that nope has painfully re-echoed in the hearts of all those who in France and England have a lively sense of national dignity, does your Majesty think that the threatened presence at the entrance of the Bosphorus of the three thousand pieces of cannon of which you speak, and the noise of their entrance into the Black Sea, are facts which remain without echo in the hearts of the nation whose honor I have to defend? I learn from you, for the first time, (for the verbal declarations which have been made to me have told me nothing of it,) that while protecting the reinforcement of the Turkish troops on their own territory, the two Powers have resolved to interdict to us the navigation of the Black Sea; that is to say, apparently, the right of reinforcing our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to think whether this is, as you say, to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and whether, in the alternative which is given me, it is allowed me to discuss or even for a moment to examine your propositions of armistice, of the immediate evacuation of the principalities, and of the negotiation with the Porte of a convention which would be submitted to a conference of the four Courts. Would you, sire, if you were in my place, accept such a position? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I will boldly reply that it would not. Grant me therefore, in my turn, the right of thinking as you do.
Whatever your Majesty decides on, it will not be before a threat that I shall flinch. My confidence is in God and in my right; and Russia I can guarantee will show her-1854 what she was in 1812. If your Majesty, less indifferent to my honor, return frankly to our programme; if you extend to me a cordial hand, as I offer it to you at this moment, I will willingly forget what there is offensive towards me in the past. Then, sire, but only then, we may discuss, and perhaps come to an understanding. Let your fleet confine itself to preventing the Turks from carrying fresh forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall have nothing to fear from my attempts. Let them send me a negotiator; I will receive him in a suitable manner. My conditions are known at Vienna, and they are the only bases on which

> t is allowed me to discuss. "I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, sire, of your Majesty the good friend. NICHOLAS."

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF POREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF FRANCE.

" PARIS, MARCH 5, 1854. "Sir: You are now acquainted with the reply of the Emperor Nicholas to the letter of his Imperial Majesty, and you have also read the manifesto which that sove reign has addressed to his people. The publication of these documents has destroyed the last hope which could be placed in the prudence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and the same hand which had honored itself by the firmness with which it offered support to Europe, shaken in its bases, now opens the career to passions and hazards. The Government of the Emperor is profoundly afflicted at the inutility of its efforts and the ill success of its moderation; but, on the eve of a great conflict which it did not call for, but which the patriotism of the French nation will aid it to support, it feels the necessity of declining once again the responsibility of events, an of leaving them to weigh with all their weight on the Power which will have to render an account of them to history and to God. Considerations of propriety, I know. render my task difficult, but I will fulfil it with the certainty of not saying a word which is not dictated to me

In addressing himself to the Emperor of Russia in terms in which the greatest spirit of conciliation was viously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black united to the noblest trankness, his Imperial Majesty desired to disengage from all its obscurities the question which kept the world in suspense between peace and war, for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard-of a and endeavor to regulate it without its costing any thing course of proceeding among civilized nations we recalled to the dignity of any one. Instead of remaining in the and endeavor to regulate it without its costing any thing same regions and accepting the friendly hand extended to him, the Emperor Nicholas has preferred to return to facts which public opinion has definitively judged, and to represent himself as having been subjected from the commencement of a crisis caused by his Government to sys tematic and preconceived hostility, which was fatally desenemies infringe her frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. arrived. It is not my voice, sir, but that of Europe, which replies, that never did such imprudent policy meet with adversaries calmer or more patient in their resis-

once again that it is not permitted to seek in the claim, as just as it is limited in its effects, of the privileges of the Latins in the Holy Land the cause of what we now see. This question was regulated at the commencement of the visit of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and it is that which that Ambassador raised when he had obtained satisfaction on the other, which has placed the world in movement, and successively united all cabinets under the empire of the same sentiment of foresight and the same desire of conciliation. Is it necessary to enumerate all the attempts which an invincible obstinacy has alone caused to fail? There is no one who is ignorant of them, no one who does not know that, if material demonstrations were made in the course of the negotiations, there was not one which was not preceded by an aggressive act on the part of Russia.

"I will confine myself to reminding you that if the French squadron at the end of March anchored in the Bay of Salamis, it was because since the month of January immense collections of troops had been made in Bessaraoia ; that if the naval forces of France and England approached the Dardanelles, where they only arrived at the end of June, it was because a Russian army had en-camped on the banks of the Pruth, and that the resolution to make it cross that river was adopted and officially announced from the 31st of May; that if our fleets went at a later period to Constantinople, it was because cannon was thundering on the Danube; and, finally, if they en-tered the Black Sea, it was because, contrary to the promise to remain on the defensive, Russian vessels had left Sebastopol to destroy Turkish vessels anchored in the port of Sinope. Every step which we took in accord with England in the East had peace for its object, and we only desired to interpose between the belligerent parties. Every day, on the contrary, Russia advanced openly towards war. Assuredly, if there were two Powers whose past history and whose most recent relations were calculated on in a conflict between France and Great Britain, and the immense empire their neighbor, to make them indulgent to Russia and attentive to our movements, it was Prussia and Austria. You know, sir, that their principles have been in accord with ours, and that Europe, constituting itself a jury, has solemnly pronounced its verdict on pretensions and acts of which no apology, however high the quarter from which it may come, can now transform the character. Thus the dis-cussion is not between France and England (which have hastened to the assistance of the Porte) and Russia; it is between Russia and all the States which have the sentiment of right, and whose opinions and interests place them on the side of the good cause. I oppose them with the fullest confidence; the unanimity of the great cabinets to the evocation of the souvenirs of 1812, directly made to a sovereign who had sincerely attempted a supreme effort of conciliation. All the conduct of

"I will only say a word, sir, on the manifesto in which his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas announces to his people the resolutions he has taken. Our epoch, though greatly troubled, was at least exempt from one of the evils which most disturbed the world formerly-I speak s now caused to be heard in Russia; the Cross is ostensibly opposed to the Crescent, and that support is demanded from fanaticism which it is known cannot be demanded from reason. France and England have no need to defend themselves against the imputation addressed to them; croachments of Russia; they go there with the conviction that the presence of their armies in Tursey will cause to fall the prejudices, already greatly weakened, which still separate the different classes of subjects of the Sublime Porte, and which could only spring up answ if the appeal which has been sent from St. Petersburgh, by exciting hatred of races and a revolutionary explosion, should pa-ralyze the generous intentions of the Sultar Abdul Medid. For ourselves, sir, we sincerely believe that in lending our support to Turkey we are more useful to the Christian faith than the Government which makes it the instrument of its temporal ambition. Russia forgets too much, in the reproaches she makes to others, that she is far from exercising in her empire, with respect to sects who do not profess the dominant worship, equal to that of which the Sublime Porte has a good right to be proud, and that with less apparent zeal for the Greek religion beyond her frontiers, and more charity for the Catholic religion within them, she would better obey the law of Christ, which she invokes with so much éclat.

> "DROUYN DE L'HUYS." ENGLAND AND BUSSIA

The chief interest in Great Britain was absorbed in the sailing of the Baltic fleet. We have the fellowing account of it :

The first division of the British fleet, destined for the Baltic, sailed for its destination on the afternoon of Sa-turday, the 11th of March, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The day was magnificently one—was witnessed by tens of thousands of people from Brooks's Universal Gazetteer: Portsmouth and from the shores of the Isle of Wight.

them only being paddle steamers. Just previous to the ships putting to sea Queen Victoria, in her steam yacht, passed through the fleet, the whole of the ships manning yards and firing a royal salute.

Her Majesty then signalled the admirals and captains to repair on board her yacht, where, on obeying the summons, they were received by the Queen and Prince Albert; and each commanding officer having taken leave of the royal party and returned to their respective ships, the signal for sailing was given, and this magnificent fleet instantly got underweigh. None of the screwships got ip steam, but went out under full canvass.

The fleet passed the Straits of Dover at noon the folwing day. The nucleus of the second division is rapidforming, and will, as soon as possible, proceed, under he flag of Admiral Chads, to join Admiral Napier in the North Sea. The total British force dispatched to the Baltic will then consist of forty-four ships, mounting 2,200 guns, propelled by a steam power of 16,000 horses, and nanned by upwards of 22,000 men.

The first Lord of the Admiralty announced in the House of Commons on the 13th instant that Admiral Napier's livision of the fleet will not for the present enter the Russian waters. Their destination is Wingoe Sound, but a equadron of observation was to be stationed at Kiel.

Just as Sir Charles was on the point of leaving Portsnouth, the corporation of that place presented him with

an address, to which he made the following reply: "Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: When I tell you that I have had only twenty-four hours to get ready to go affoat you will not be surprised if I decline to make a long speech. However, I beg to thank you for this very kind and handsome address. I believe it is not usual, when a man goes abroad, to have addresses of this kind presented to him; but all I can say is this: that I will do the best I can to prevent the British flag from being tarnished. I know a great deal is expected from the fleet; but, gentlemen, you must not expect too much. We are going to meet no common enemy. We are going to meet an enemy well pre I am sure every officer and man in the fleet will do his duty gloriously; but at the same time I warn you again that you must not expect too much. The fleet is a new one; the system of warfare is new; great consideration is required to ascertain how it is best to manage a fleet urged by steam. The system of warfare is entirely different now to what it was formerly; but we will do our best; and I am sure I shall remember to the last day of my life the kindness of the people of Portsmouth." [Loud

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. FRENCH equired of Sir J. Graham whether it was true, as reported in the newspaper accounts of the late dinner at the Reform Club, that he had given Sir C. Napier power to declare war immediately upon entering the Baltic, and, if so, by what authority that power was delegated to a

British admiral, and when was it to be acted upon? Sir J. GRAHAM. Although I do not admit the right of the honorable gentleman to put a question to me in re-spect of what passed after dinner, [laughter,] perhaps it may be respectful to the House that I should give an answer to the question. I have to state to the honorable gentleman, in respect to an authority given by me, as alleged in the report, that Sir Charles Napier observed that he hoped, before he entered the Baltic, that he might have authority to declare war, and I, in following up, said that when he entered the Baltic I hoped there would e no difficulty on his part in declaring war. But I have o state to the House that at present there is no declaraon of war; no order has been given to Sir Charles Napier o enter the Baltic, and when war is declared proper noti-

The principal topic of interest, apart from the war pre parations, is a controversy between the Russian and Eng-lish Governments respecting some former negotiations, or the naked eye very plainly at the close of twilight in the more properly conversations, about the condition and evening. rospects of the Turkish Empire.

The St. Petersburgh Journal of March 2, commenting pon the remarks of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons respecting the bad faith of Russia, made in substance the following statements, the article being manifestly "by authority:" That since 1820 there had been confidential communications between the two Gov-

With this hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim, 'O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies be scattered!"

which interests of the first order imposed on them the duty of combating. I will not go back to the past, on which facts speak for themselves; but I must repeat the nature of these communications, rather obscurely Paris, March 9, 1854. hinted at, taken in connexion with his accusations, placed the English statesman in a somewhat equivocal or discreditable position. This elicited a reply from the London Times, the facts being supposed to have been sup-

plied by a clerk in the Foreign Office. The Times says: The Russian Government thinks fit to declare that. whatever might be the grounds of mistrust entertained by other Powers, the English Ministry had no reason to doubt the views of Russia, inasmuch as at an early period preceding Prince Menschikoff's mission the Emperor Nicholas had "spontaneously communicated with the Queen of England and her Ministers, for the purpose of

that is, in January, 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour was re- operate there with the English fleet under Admiral Naquested by the Emperor, and empowered by his own Gov-ernment, to enter into a detailed private conversation with the Emperor himself on this subject; and a correspon-dence ensued, not of an official character, and the secresy of which does not concern the Emperor alone, but which disclosed in the fullest confidence the views of the Court of St. Petersburgh with reference to the approaching dis-

olution of the Ottoman Empire. We assume these facts to be correct. We have not now be learn for the first time that before the Emperor Nichois engaged in these extraordinary transactions he had attempted, at various times and in different forms, to lure almost every Court in Europe to share in the plunder of Turkey. As long ago as his own visit to this country he held the same language, and it may have been repeat-ed in greater detail in the course of last winter. But what answer did he get to these overtures? What answer did he get when he sounded Lord John Russell, of all men in the world, on the subject of an eventual partition

of Turkey?
We confidently reply that he was met by an indignant refusal on the part of the British Government. He was told, if we are not greatly mistaken, that this country could entertain no proposal in any form which presup-posed the dismemberment of an Empire the integrity of waich we had frequently engaged to respect and even to protect; that the British Government strenuously oppesed any change in the status quo of Turkey, as a source of danger and difficulty to the world; and that, as this on danger and dimently to the world; and that, as this communication had been made in a friendly spirit, Eng-land strongly recommended the Emperor of Russia to abstain altogether and scrupulously from any interference in the affairs of Turkey, which must be productive of great perils to the world.

proud of the inheritance of glory left him by the chief of his race, he has neglected nothing to cause his accession to the throne to be a pledge of peace and accession to th properly form part of the correspondence recently laid before Parliament, but constituted a separate transacsion. He counts, it would seem, upon returning with any tion. This challenge of the Russian Government relieves them from all further uncertainty on that point. Lord John Russell's answer to the Russian overture will do him no dishonor; and, although in time of peace it might have been inconvenient to lay bare the pretensions Rusof wars of religion. The echo of those disastrous times sia has sometimes indicated, our present relations are not likely to suffer from an "indiscretion" she herself has prevoked, and we trust the whole correspondence will be mmediately produced.

> Lord John Russell, in Parliament, subsequently confirmed the general accuracy of the above statement, and consented, under the circumstances, to lay the correspondence before the House. It will be looked for with much interest.

RUSSIA.

On the 5th February martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburgh and throughout Russia and Poland. Warsaw papers state by authority that Russia claimed not co-operation with the German Powers, but merely strict neutrality, which neutrality they say has been firm-

The exportation of grain from the Danubian Principalities was forbidden after the 19th instant.

the Gulf of Bothnia. On the 28th ultimo the Czar visited the fortifications of

nereditary Grand Duke Alexander. Helsingfors, and the Emperor was expected there in a | 750,000.) The bill gives to the Emperor a carte blanche,

LATE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

The news by the Franklin is invested with a melancholy interest by the intelligence of a terrible earthquake in | proposing the bill for his approval. This was done prothe southern part of Italy, by which ten thousand lives were lost. This appalling disaster is described as having cccurred in Calabria, which in 1783 was the scene of a similar disaster, but attended with four times as great project, and sanction it, if found to be expedient. The destruction of life. A description of Calabria, with a Council of State took up the matter early on the 6th. a station? fine, the wind fair, and the spectacle—a most exciting brief account of the earthquake of 1783, we take from The bill was instantly approved unanimously and sent

The whole number (fifteen ships) were steamers, three of the number (fifteen ships) were steamers. of 15° 40' and 17° 30' east. The ridge of mountains, the Appenines, intersects the whole territory from north to south and numerous streams fall into the sea on both coasts. It gives the title of Duke to the eldest son of the King of Naples. It is divided into two parts : Citra north, bordering on the Basilicata, contains about 350,000 inhabitants; and Ultra south, containing about 400,000. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil. silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783 a great part of Calabria Ultra, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, about 40,000 people perished by this calamity."

DEATH OF TALFOURD.

On the 16th of March, Justice TALFOURD, while charging the Grand Jury at Stafford, was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, of which he died. THOMAS NOON TALFOURD was born at Reading, January

26, 1795. His father was a brewer; his mother the daughter of a dissenting minister. He commenced his education at the grammar-school of his native town, under Dr. Valpy, and while a lad wrote a small volume of poetry. He went to London at the age of eighteen, and ras placed as a student of law under Chitty, the celebrated pleader, in 1813. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, d was married the next year. He was successful as a lawyer, reached a high prominence at the bar, was ap-pointed a sergeant-at-law, and finally elevated to the

bench. TALFOURD successfully cultivated literature as reshing relief from the labors of his profession. He was ome of his earliest attempts in literature were criticisms on that bard, who was pronounced by him to be the poet the age. Ion was his greatest literary success, and his subsequent dramas, the Athenian Captive and Glencoe, were but inferior copies of the same school. The Vacation Rambles and the Memoirs of Charles Lamb are his best

known prose works. Talfourd was a member of Parliament, and has won the asting gratitude of the literary world by his uniform deof the claims of literature and rights of authorship. To Talfourd's services may be mainly attributed the pre-

ent international English copyright law.

The name of Talfourd has a reflected interest in connexion with the brighter stars of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Lamb, with whom in his youth he had the glory of eing associated, and of whose companionship he was always proud .- New York Post.

The Mayor of Rye, England, has been sent to Newgate for one year for perjury. He testified in a contested election case that he had received no bribery money, when the truth was he had received £235.

While in pursuit of a deer, a few days ago, John O'Niel, of Whiting, (Me.) slipped upon the ice, accidentally discharging his gun, the contents of which entered the lower part of his body, causing his death after a day or two f excruciating suffering.

Edward Cullen, Thomas Veil, and Thomas McCoy were frowned on Tuesday afternoon in the Delaware, above Richmond. They were in a yawi which upset, and all were drowned before assistance could reach them. The remains of the late JOHN HOWARD PAYNE (the

author of "Home, Sweet Home") are to be brought to this country and placet in the Congressional burial ground, and a suitable menument erected to his memory. A COMET .- On Wednesday evening, at Yonkers, (N. Y.) comet was visible a few degrees above the harizon, in direction about W.N.W. It bore an exact resemblance to the one which made its appearance last August, and

Miss GREENWOOD tells a story of the late Duke of Cambridge, who had a habit of responding with peculiar hearti-ness to any congenial sentiment uttered in public meetings, and even in church service. During a very dry season, as a

Nothing important has transpired since Monday last touching the coming war. I sent you on that day the last important documents that had appeared in relation to it-the answer of the CZAR to NAPO-LEON's letter, and the able and spirited and prompt rejoinder to the Czar by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his circular to imperial diplomatic agents. Preparations, military and naval, are making here on a grand scale. We have a new ship-of-the-line launched in some French navy yard almost every week. The third squadron, which, by establishing an intimate agreement with them, even in the event of the most formidable contingency which could befall the Ottoman Empire."

In short, we are informed that in the course of Lord John Russell's brief administration of the Foreign Office, the large of the Emperor, the Minister of the Marine before the employed in the transport of the French expeditionary corps to Constantional Constantial Constanti PIBE. Marshal SAINT ABNAUD, Actual Minister of War, is to have the command in chief of the French troops, which are to amount, it is said, all counted, to eighty thousand strong. Some add that, to ensure greater unity and efficiency of action, the English as well as the French corps will be placed under the supreme command of the French Marshal. Perhaps the Marshal SAINT ARNAUD will unite to his functions of military commander-in-chief that also of diplomatic ambassador to Constantinople. Nothing but the fear that his health would not suffice to these accumulated duties would prevent this arrangement. The present ambassador, Gen. BARAGUAY D'HIL-LIERS, is at any rate to be recalled to France. He has, it seems, failed to give entire satisfaction to his imperial master. It will not at all surprise me to find that those eighty thousand French soldiers, once thoroughly in possession of Constantinople, will prove rather formidable guests; that they will so like their quarters as to be loth to leave. There is no telling now what is to become of the debile Ottoman empire amid the convulsions of the war that is approaching. If the French do so, I hope, at any rate, that the English will be able to seize the Darda-ravine, and sleeping before it in hunter's style.

At length he arrived at Brownsville, leg-weary, waythe Mediterranean, the power of each nation would be so counterbalanced in the Mediterranean and the East as would perhaps better subserve the general interests of the world than would be done by the exclusive domination of either one of the three great Powers. Marshal Sr. ARNAUD will, it is believed, leave Paris on his important mission about the 20th of this month. The Prince Na-POLEON (son of Jerome) is to share in the glories and danamount of laurels and fame, for he takes his poet along with him. MERY, the most eminent of the Court poets, and about as useless a man in camp as can well be conceived of, will be one of the companions of the Prince. Among the evidences of warlike activity which meet us at every turn should be mentioned the offices that are opened in Paris and nine other principal cities of the empire for voluntary enlistment during this Russian war. Some two hundred and fifty Spaniards, (four-fifths of whom are soldiers,) concerned in the rebellion against the Government which has just been quelled in Saragossa, have succeeded in escaping across the Pyrenees into France. They were all in a most destitute and deplorable condition, exciting, purely from their physical suffering, the pity of the French villages through which they passed. It is announced that the privilege has been officially offered to these refugees of enlisting in the foreign legion for service in Turkey. In the mean time these unfortunates have been sent to various towns in the interior of France.

But perhaps the most startling evidence that France ties was forbidden after the 19th instant.

The Russians were making important dispositions at Cronstadt, on various points of the Gulf of Finland and with which rumor is so busy, is the presentation of a bill authorizing the Emperor to contract, when, how, and Cronstadt, accompanied by his son, the Czarowitch and where he pleases, a loan in augmentation of the national debt, and intended to meet the extraordinary expenses of The Grand Duke Constantine has inspected the fleet at the war, to the amount of 250,000,000 of francs, (\$46, not imposing upon him the slightest limit or control as to the mode of effecting the loan. The Minister, M. BINEAU, made his short report to the Emperor, doubtless by order, bably in the afternoon of the 5th instant. The Emperor ordered it to be sent before the Council of State, in order that that body might examine and carefully discuss the other organs of Government under the empire. No dis.

has but ordinary capacity, and will set to work with heart cussion was found necessary. The expediency of the measure, in the very terms of the Minister, was selfuniform and in a body, went to the Tuileries to present to the Emperor the bill, now become law. The Emperor received them very graciously, took the bill from them, and deigned to say in reply:

which you have just given to the policy that I have pursued proves to methat I have not erred. The sentiment of France will respond to ours; for we have the same origin. You, like myself, are the elect of universal suffrage."

by the members of the legislative body."

"How," says the Minister, M. BINEAU, in his report, shall the loan be contracted? Upon this point I think it is to the interest of the State that your Government's liberty of action should not be limited, to the end that, faccording to circumstances when the moment shall arrive, the Emperor may adopt the mode of execution that shall be most advantageous to the treasury."

The Council of State said, in its exposé:

" A sum of 250,000,000 raised in this way is indispensable in order to meet the eventualities of all sorts that weigh upon the service of 1854. The Government asks the realization of his boyish boast; he might now return among the first to appreciate Wordsworth as a poet, and from you authority to raise these means by an emission from you authority to raise these means by an emission of rentes, according to the mode and conditions which shall seem to it most expedient in the state of credit, and As a member of Congress he acquitted himself with under the influence of the varying circumstances in the ability and credit; but, after a time, retired voluntarily midst of which the rent shall be contracted. Late laws from political life, and resumed his profession. He was which have authorized operations of this nature have prescribed as obligatory the mode of public adjudication by quently Governor of that Territory. Here he was ex officontract; but at other epochs the Legislature has re mitted to the Executive power the free determination of the mode by which the loan was to be contracted. It is the daring and heroic characteristics of some of the Flowith this latitude that the Government asks you the authority to effect a loan, which is the object of the bill submitted to-day to your deliberations.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences M. LEdon, of another (his ninth) planet, between the orbits of was attacked by paralysis, which ultimately was the cause Mars and Jupiter. M. ELI DE BEAUMONT remarked that of his death when about seventy years of age. M. CHACOBNAC, of Marseilles, two days after the discovery by Mr. Hind, had observed the same planet. At the LUTHER, of Bonn, who has already discovered several. discovered yet another, to which he has not yet given a name.

LOST CHILD .- A child of Mr. JAMES S. BROWNING, No. 48 South Exeter street, Baltimore, has been missing since the 10th of March. He was last seen by a neighbor on that day with a stranger, in a square covered wagon. The child is short and stout, fair and healthy complexion high forehead, chestnut hair, brown eyes; then dressed in pepper and salt pants, mulberry jacket, and black cloth cap. He was remarkably intelligent, and the favorite of the neighborhood. Any intelligence concerning him will be gratefully received by his parents.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE. - In that department of a news paper at which, from time immemorial, it has been said that ladies first glance—the record of marriages and deaths - one of the California papers has introduced a new feature, and the department is now headed "Marriages Deaths, and Divorces." The paper before us records the names of the parties to three divorces, including that o the legal authority by whom each divorce was pronounced

INDIAN AGENT KILLED .- We learn from the Western Texan of the 2d instant that "Col. STEM, late Indian Agent for the State of Texas," was recently killed by a party of Indians, about four miles from Fort Belknap. Col. Stem and another gentleman were riding out in a buggy, and both of them shared the same fate.

GOV. WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTLLIGENCES. The late WILLIAM P. DUVAL, whose death took place at Washington on the 19th instant, was a type of the genuine American character-apt, self-relying, and fertile in natural resources. He was born in Virginia of one of ig old families. Some early pranks of a whimsical but innocent kind gained him the character of an "unlucky boy," prone to all kinds of mischief. The barsh treatment he experienced in consequence stung him to the quick. He considered himself misunderstood and undervalued. "I'll go from home," said he, "and shift for myself." There was at that time in Virginia a rage for emigration to Kentucky. He had heard wonders of that country, and of the glorious, independent life of the hunters who ranged its forests and lived by the rifle. He determined to go there and adopt that mode of life. His father considered it the passing caprice of a boy, being little aware of his wounded spirit and of the dogged resolution of his character. Finding, however, that he was not to be moved either by persuasion or remonstrance, he gave way to his humor, trusting that a little rough experience would soon bring him home again. He even gave him a well-filled purse te assist him on his wayfaring. The hunter in em-

bryo asked for a horse and servant. 'A horse! why you would not go a mile without racing him and breaking your neck, and as to a servant, you cannot take care of yourself, much less of him.'

"How am I to travel there?" ".Why, I suppose you are man enough to travel on foot."
He spoke jestingly, little thinking the lad would take him at his word; but the latter was thoroughly piqued in respect to the enterprise, so he pocketed the purse, made up his pack, and girded up his loins for the journey.

"When will you come back?" asked his sister, as she hung round his neck weeping. "Never, by heavens! till I come back a member of Congress from Kentucky. I am determined to show that I am not the tail-end of the

Such was the launch forth in life of a youth but a little way in his teens. His pedestrian journey had its hardships. He was at one time in danger of being stopped as a runaway apprentice; after which he avoided houses as

worn, and in shabby plight, having "camped out" for several nights. The landlord of the inn was unwilling to receive a vagrant boy beneath his roof; he was about to turn him off, when his wife interfered.

Where can you be going, my lad?" said she. 'To Kentucky."

"To Kentucky."
"What are you going there for?"

She looked earnestly at him for a moment or two. Have you a mother living?" said she, at length.

" No, madam : she has been dead for some time." "I thought so," said she, warmly; "I knew if you had a mother living you would not be here." From that mo-ment the good woman treated him during his sojourn with a woman's kindness.

Embarking at Wheeling on a flat-bottomed boat, called broad horn, he floated down the Ohio past Cincinnati, then a mere group of log cabins, and the site of Louisville, where then stood a solitary house, until, after a voyage of several days, he landed near the mouth of Green river, and struck for the interior of Kentucky. He had relations in Lexington and other settled places, but he resolved to keep clear of them all, being resolutely bent on making his own way in the world without assistance or control. So he made for the wildest part of the country, camping out at night, and supping on a wild turkey which he had shot. In the midst of the wilderness he was accested by a man in a hunting dress.

"Where are you from?" said the latter. " From Richmond."

"What! in old Virginny?" "The same."

"How on earth did you get here?"

"I landed at Green river from a broad horn." "And where are your companions?"

"I have none." "Where are you going?" "Any where."

"What have you come here for ?"

"To hunt." "Well," cried the other, laughing, "you'll make a real hunter, there's no mistaking that. But come, go home with me; my name is Bill Smithers; I live not far off;

tay with me a little while and I'll teach you how to hunt." This was his first introduction into hunting life. He soon became expert in "wood craft," and was a great favorite among the hardy hunters of Kentucky. He remained among them until, from the influx of population, game became scarce; and until, probably, he had satised the hunting humor. He now began to think he was fit for something better than to carry a gun on his shoulder day after day, dodging about after bears, deer, and other brute beasts. He called to mind his boyish boast never to return home until he returned a member of Congress

from Kentucky. Was this the way to fit himself for su He determined on becoming a lawyer. It is true, he forthwith to the Palais, to go through the formality of a vote by the Legislative Assembly. The sagacity of that to himself, "I am a terrible fellow for hanging on to any body is as exemplary and expeditious as that of all the thing when I've once made up my mind; and if a man

evident to their minds; the affirmative vote expected was spirit that had brought him on foot to Kentucky and made given, unanimously, and almost by acclamation; and at a huntsman of him carried him on in his new career. He 9 P. M. the same day the Legislative Assembly, in full was admitted to the bar just as he was crossing the threshold of manhood. The county town where the court was sitting was thronged by country people. He was a stranger there; an incident made him at home as he en-tered the public room of the inn, where there was some and deigned to say in reply:

"I am deeply affected by the alacrity with which the legislative body has voted this law. The signal adhesion knocked him down and kicked him into the street. In a moment he had a dozen rough shakes of the hand and invitations to drink, and found himself quite a personage in the rough assembly.

The next morning the court opened. He took his seat You, like myself, are the elect of universal suffrage."

And the Pays avows that it is "impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which the above words were received and was told to choose one. He looked round the court and selected Duval. The latter was astonished at being chosen; he, a beardless youngster, unpractised at the bar, perfectly unknown. His defence of his client was a perfect hit; that and the kicking of the bully out of doors set him up in business. Suits crowded in upon him, and he soon became eminent in his profession, especially in the branch of criminal law.

In 1812 he signalized himself in another capacity, commanding a company of Kentucky mounted volunteers, and protecting the frontier settlements in the valley of the Wabash from the murderous inroads of the savages. Whilst abroad from home on this service he was elected

cio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, which he administer ed with great judgment and humanity. He appreciated surprising influence over their tribes. He resigned this office of his own accord, after filling it for twelve years.

Most of his children having settled in Texas, he was VERBIER announced the discovery, by Mr. Hind, of Lon- Business recently brought him to Washington, where he persuaded, five or six years since, to remove to that State.

Few men who have led such a varied life have left behind so pure and spotless a name. His public services, by Mr. Hind, had observed the same planet. At the and the integrity and ability with which he acquitted same session of the Academy it was announced that Mr. himself in his public trusts, are widely known. His dauntless courage, too, has been proved on various trying oc-casions. But it is among his intimates that his loss will be more especially lamented; among those who delighted n his simple, unaffected goodness, his genial humor, his devoted and unwavering friendship, in the kind and gencrous qualities of his heart, and the manly independence spirit. To such it will be a satisfaction to learn that throughout his illness he was exempt from suffering, and although nearly helpless he was cheerful to the last; and as he closed his eyes in death a smile played upon his venerable and beloved countenance, seeming to reflect good will to the world he was leaving and hopes of a hap-

pier state in that to which he was going.
In concluding this hasty sketch we cannot but repeat the words with which it commenced: he was a type of the genuine American character.

Note.—Some of the facts in the above article were published several years since in a sketch entitled "Experience of Ralph Ringwood," but which gave incidents in the early life of Governor Duval, taken from his own lips.

The report of the last Grand Jury of San Francisco shows a most horrible state of affairs in that city—up-wards of two hundred wilful assassinations, out of which here has been only one conviction and executi [Norfolk Herald

Lysander Spooner, the well-known Massachusetts Abo litionist, has written a letter in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise between freedom and slavery.